

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1904. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY. Per Month ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo n wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Readers of THE SUN leaving the city can have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to their address Order through your newsdealer OF THE SUN. 170 Nassau street.

In considering the expediency of beginning any strike that will reach far, it is just as well if all hands reflect that there are new elements to be reckoned with in all such propositions.

The idea of the open shop is not any longer indifferent to the great public. The great public is no longer indifferent to the Constitutional right of every citizen to sell his labor for such price as he is willing to accept.

The public opinion of the whole country upholds and applauds Governor PEABODY of Colorado when he says with pardonable pride that there is one State in the Union where a man is free to work and certain that the Government will defend him in his right to do so.

The late WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT never said, "The public be damned!" It was attributed to him, but falsely. Let the labor unions beware lest the centiment attach to them. The public is dynamite. Mighty slow to ignite; but when it goes off---!!!

Liaoyang.

The Japanese victory is absolute, for the attacking forces are now in complete possession of Liaoyang, the stronghold which has been the centre of the tremendous operations of the past week; while the Russians have been driven in disastrous retreat from their chosen place of resistance.

This great battle marks an epoch in the war, apart from its direct relation to the strategy of the campaign. It puts an end to the hope of the Russians and the theory of their sympathizers that the first conflict of arms on a grand scale would disclose a weakness, or a lack of staying qualities, or some inadequacy inherent in the military character of the Japanese, which might reverse the conclusions drawn by impartial observers of the Asiatic nation's initial successes by sea and land.

This hope and this theory have been maintained persistently in some quarters, in the face of incident after incident most discouraging to both hope and theory. It has remained for the supreme test of a general engagement of the first class to settle forever the question of the military science of the Japanese commander, and the courage and endurance of the Japanese soldier, measured by European standards.

The September Elections.

Two State elections will take place this week and one next week. The first of these is that of Arkansas, to-day. Tomorrow comes the election in Vermont, and a week from to-day, on Monday, Sept. 12, the Maine election.

Of course, the result of the Arkansas election to-day is a foregone conclusion. Two years ago the Democrats carried the State by 48,103, and in 1900 BRYAN'S plurality was 36,342. The result of the Vermont election to-morrow is also a foregone conclusion, so far as Republican triumph is concerned, but the dimensions of that triumph in a Presidential year are always regarded by politicians as of peculiar significance. That is, if they are unusually great it is taken as a sign of a general Republican tendency in the Union. If they are relatively small, the sign is interpreted as pointing the other way. The standard of comparison is suggested by this table of the Republican pluralities for Govor in Vermont since 1888:

CIROL MI TOLLING		100 20001	
1860	27.618	1806	86.93
1890	12.678	1898	22,77
1802	17,276	1900	81,81
	27 911		

A plurality exceeding 25,000 is regarded as indicating that Republicanism in Vermont and elsewhere is approaching high water mark. The Democrats are professing confidence that on Tuesday they will keep the plurality much below that limit. They have made a vigorous canvass with the aid of some of their most noted campaign orators.

In 1900, however, they made fully as vigorous a campaign and their confidence of cutting down the Republican plurality was not less. Their candidate for Governor, whose efforts in canvassing had been extraordinary, reported on the eve of the election that he had never before seen so large an attendance and so enthusiastic a spirit at Democratic meetings. The actual Republican

phirality was 31,312. This year the managers of the Republican canvass in Vermont are modest in their expressed expectations. "We won't get any votes from the Democrats," said Senator PROCTOR on Friday, "and they won't get any votes from us. We shall have a plurality of at least 25,000." That would not be a wonderfully impressive victory, but considering the present political situation, with the Democrats back in their party at State elections, it would be sufficient to indicate great Republican strength throughout he Northern States.

The Maine election takes place on Monday of next week, and in that State also the Democrats have exerted and are exerting themselves in the canvass with unusual vigor. They have some of their best campaign orators on the stump, and they are expressing confidence that they will reduce the Republican plurality to so low the Union will be raised to enthusiastic a pitiable distress. But health statis-

ess confident. The Democratic canvass then was no less vigorous, and a Democratic Congressman who had been prominently in it predicted on the eve of the election that the Republican plurality would not be over 25,000 and "would be a sure forerunner of the election of 20,000 and even 15,000. Actually the plurality was 34,132. In 1898 it had been 24,769, and in 1902 it was 27,490. The Republicans are not at all boastful about how they are going to come out of the election of a week from to-day; but if they get a plurality approaching 25,000 they will do exceedingly well.

August Belmont.

The Hon. THOMAS TAGGART, nominally the chairman of the Democratic national committee, according to unquestionable authority believes that some of the New York city newspapers are giving AUGUST BELMONT altogether too much prominence. Mr. TAGGART'S satellites in the Century Building in West Thirty-fourth street insist that this prominence may turn out to be disadvantageous to the Democratic national ticket. If the Taggartites have hidden motives for their criticisms, that is quite another matter. As a matter of fact, some of the Taggartites have short memories. They do not dwell on Mr. TAGGART'S own wealth, nor do they speak of Mr. TAGGART'S sources of wealth.

Why should not AUGUST BELMONT take a keen interest in the politics of his country? Should he hide his light under a bushel just because his abilities and opportunities have brought him great wealth? Persons who do not care to rest under the comment that we are a nation of humbugs are likely to answer emphatically, No! Then some of these people who have longer memories than the Taggartites at Democratic national headquarters go on to speak of the very wealthy men who have directed the political campaigns of the two parties for the last forty years. Take, for example, ex-Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN, who piloted the Republican campaigners with such renown and success in his day. Mr. MORGAN during his ascendency had a fortune of millions, and on his death he bequeathed millions. Take MARSHALL JEWELL, another Republican millionaire; as Republican national chairman he was of very great service to his party in his time. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY WAS never a poor man, and never a very rich one, but during most of his lifetime he could command a million dollars. Look at MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, the McKinley campaigner of 1896 and 1900. Mr. HANNA was acquainted with wealth almost from his youth, and on his death he left to a beloved family several millions of dollars. The Taggartites would not, in our

opinion, persist in their critical comments on Mr. BELMONT's excellent prominence in the Democratic national campaign if they paused to recollect that WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, the millionaire, was the great man for CLEVELAND in 1884 and 1892. It is true that Mr. WHITNEY was not Democratic national chairman in those two eventful years any more than AUGUST BELMONT holds that title in this campaign. As a matter of fact, Mr. WHITNEY in the two years mentioned, 1884 and 1892, occupied, in the great Democratic national party, a post similar to that now held by Mr. BELMONT. GORMAN was ostensible chairman in 1884, and Don Dickinson, he of the ginger ale side whiskers, attempted to exalt himself just as Mr. TAGGART insists that he shall be exalted in this year of our Lord. Most people have forgotten that GORMAN and DICKINSON had anything to do with the campaigns which elected Mr. CLEVELAND twice to the Presidency. They remember only WHITNEY; they know only of WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, and they speak to-day only of the Hon. WILLIAM COLLINS WEITNEY as the Titan of those two eventful occasions. Was not CALVIN STEWART BRICE a millionaire many times over when he managed the Democratic establishment in 1888? Did not Senator BRICE on his death leave a fortune of several millions. just as Senator HANNA left a like amount on his death? Certainly.

Finally, if daily statements heard at Democratic national headquarters are of any value, it must be said that the l'aggartites should not heap opprobrium upon AUGUST BELMONT because he happens to be wealthy and generous, but ought to turn their critical optics upon Mr. TAGGART, who happens to be wealthy and-retentive?

Bishop Van Buren on Porto Rico. In the September number of the Reader magazine the Right Rev. JAMES H. VAN BUREN, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Porto Rico, presents an interesting and seemingly a judicial review of conditions in that island. He declares that those conditions "are neither so good nor so bad as they have been rep-

resented." In stating that "unqualified satisfac tion with results attained is possible only to him who does not look beneath the surface." he makes a shrewd thrust at that official group and its supporters by whom we have been assured that the Porto Ricans are "happy, contented and prosperous." He admits scarcity of employment, low wage rates, high rentals, the baneful result of absenteeism of Spanish landlords, loss of market for coffee, the island's most important product, and sundry other features which have been emphasized in tales of insular distress. His comment upon the economic phases would seem to support. in general, the assertions of various bankers, merchants and boards of trade and commerce, all of whom have pictured Porto Rico as a land of sore distress and poverty. But he says that many of these doleful pictures are drawn

from the pessimist who reads only the opposition papers." We agree with Dr. VAN BUREN in believing that both sides have laid on their colors with a liberal hand, the one asa level that the party's hopes of carrying | serting prosperity and the other painting

entirely for political effect, that the suf-

fering has been greatly exaggerated,

and that "sweeping criticism comes

expectation. But in 1900 they were no ties and reliable statistics of trade and industry clearly incline toward the darker picture. Nor is this greatly modified by Dr. VAN BUREN's general comment that wage rates and the condition of the laboring classes are relative rather than absolute, and that "it is within the limits of possibility that there is as much BRYAN." Other Democrats reduced it to starvation in the city of New York at any given time as there is in Porto Rico." Hunger, distress and privation are absolute conditions, whether they occur in the hills around Utuado or in New York tenement houses. New York spends millions of dollars for the systematized relief of suffering among its local poor. Destitution in Porto Rico has no such agency of relief.

Nor can we accept the reverend gentleman's evasion of the main issue that the Government is not altogether responsible for the condition. It is not responsible for Spanish landlordism, nor for the hurricane of 1899. It may not be responsible for other causes of distress. It certainly is responsible for the exercise of all possible means of relief for any distress that does exist. As general distress is a fact beyond dispute, responsibility rests with the United States Government for such relief, political or otherwise, as lies within its power.

Silence and Sound.

According to the Washington corre spondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, "distinct disappointment is felt by Democrats" in the District of Columbia "over Judge PARKER's decision not to make a speaking tour." The disappointed had "counted on the candidate stirring up a lot of enthusiasm throughout the West by appearing in the big cities there.

The disappointed are unreasonable A Porch campaign cannot be well combined with a Pullman Platform campaign. An admirer has painted the Judge with the Constitution in his hand and his foot on the Sword. A candidate in that impressive, though rather constrained attitude, can't go jigging through the country. The Constitution might drop and be lost. The biting part of the Sword might get into a position unfavorable to the foot.

Besides, enthusiasm doesn't become the court room. Dignity, gravity, statuesque silence mark the Democratic candidate. He is a calm protest against militarism and imperialism. "Hurrah methods" are not for him. He is to be regarded with respect, not with enthusiasm. He is a duty, not a pleasure. The people can go to Rosemount, but Rosemount cannot go to the people. It is safer and saner to stay at home and say little or nothing. If Mr. BLAINE had stuck to Augusta in 1884 he might have been elected President.

Another curious frame of mind is exposed by this same Washington instructor of Brooklyn:

"There is some speculation here also as to what effect Judge PARKER's decision may have on the campaigning plans of WELLAM J. BRYAN. It is thought by some that the latter might healtate to do what Judge PAREER considered inadvisable to attempt.

Those Washington thinkers should think again. Mr. BRYAN is not hampered by the judicial temperament. He is under no particular obligations to anybody but himself. Oratory is an effort to Judge PARKER. To Mr. BRYAN it is breath, blood and bone. He doesn't consider anything inadvisable except advice from Gold Democrats. The more tightly Judge PARKER shuts up, the BRVAN WIL vervbody to his talent.

In Behalf of the Mud Turtle.

Dr. FRANK OVERTON, the Health Officer of Patchogue village, Long Isl and, has discovered that some Chinese and Italian immigrants to these shore are spoiling the land of mud turtles, and for the sake of future generations he has begun an agitation in the interest of the slow goers. These Chinese and Italians look upon the turtle of the common or garden variety as a delicacy, much as the epicures of other races regard the terrapin. Dr. OVERTON has disclosed the result of his investigations to the Brooklyn Eagle:

" In the course of my observations I have recently discovered that Chinamen and a certain class of Italians have fostered a sort of cruel sport fer small lads in offering them insignificant sums to catch the turtles, paying the boys as much as five cents aplece for them. I found that the purpose of the Chinamen in obtaining the turtles through the boys was for food, but any one who knows can readily see that there is not much meat on the among a certain class of Italians, who caught the turtles for food purposes."

Dr. OVERTON does not think highly of land turtles as a source of food supply, but the Patchogue Chinese once had a good trade in them, selling the reptiles broken up this trade. The turtle, he declares, is a politician all the year round -the farmers' friend:

" As an argument why the common, if such you may call them, turtles should be protected the same as other destroyers of pests, every farmer knows the value of this slow moving, hard shelled creature. The insignificant animals, with toads are really the farmers' friends, destroying man; pests that if allowed to live would soon eat up the crops before they could mature. The little turtle eats the destructive beetle which all florists fine an almost unabatable nuisance, and turtles are used extensively by florists in their greenhouses for this

specific purpose." The Health Officer does not overlook the sentimental reasons that exist for preserving old shellback. On what are farmers' boys to scratch their initials in days to come if the turtle is driven from the land? The turtle, also, is a companionable creature, capable of receiving and displaying affection. Witness the gentle domestic picture drawn by Dr. OVERTON:

"I know a farmer named RICETER, a former nue, just to the northeast of Patchogue, who keep a half dozen of these harmless turtles as pets, and it is surprising to notice the bond of friendship that has sprung up between Farmer RECETER and his curious pets."

The snapping turtle is an ugly, vicious chap. He does little good, and causes considerable pain to numerous small boys of normally inquisitive minds Let the snapper be exterminated. But the good natured, easy going, insect

destroying land turtle should be pre-

"There is no possible argument in favor of al owing the turtles to be used as a food supply, they being no accessity, and besides there is no telling what the effect would be on the general health The time is coming when we will have to protect all frogs and toads, as well as the land turtles Without toads there would be no living for we folks. There would be no gardens, for, like the birds of the air, which we now protect by stringen aws, they destroy had pests and obnoxious insects

The toad is pretty well protected from boys by popular superstition. Does not the handling of toads beget warts? To kill a toad will bring rain from a cloudless sky. The mud turtle is not thus guarded. Dr. OVERTON is going to ask the next Legislature to enact s statute prohibiting the taking or killing of this useful suburbanite. The bill will be much more worthy of support than some others that will get before the committees.

The cable brings the news that a series of gowns has been designed for a certain American actress, each representing ar motion. They are named appropriately "Incessant Soft Desire." "Thoughts of Strange Things," "The Vampire." "The Tangible Now." "Dirge, or the Death of Pleasure." "A Silent Appeal." "The Meaning of Life Is Clear."

The idea is capable of indefinite expansion. What household does not know the feminine trappings that might be called "The Cook Has Quit"? Does not every domestic hearth shelter "The Nursemaid" Day Off"? "Company is Coming" warns many a returning husband of the impending fate. It is the universal language of duds.

A solemn and noble public duty lies upon the Hon, JOHN A. T. HULL, the Republican farmer-banker who represents the Seventh Iowa district in the House. A Des Moines tobacco company has filed a petition asking that he be compelled to pay \$18.50 for ten poxes of cigars said to have been sold to him It is common knowledge and belief that these high grade cigars were for the use of voters who visited his headquarters in his Congress campaign.

Mr. Hull should resist by all means it his power the proceedings of the plaintiff corporation. It is clearly against public policy, the health, comfort and peace of the community that political cigars should be distributed. The price of them is no more to be collected than a gambling debt. Indeed, the Court will probably take judicial notice that they are not the subject of property and that they have no value. A political eigar has the flavor of remore

and the bouquet of Barren Island. It has slain tens of thousands. Mr. HULL is in no sense an accomplice. After the manner of candidates, he has his pockets full of cigars. He scatters them absentmindedly. He recommends nobody to smoke them. He doesn't smoke them himself. It would be wrong for him to offer a valuable consideration to a voter. Instead, he offers a valueless cigar. If the voter doesn't know enough to view such a

Successful resistance to the preposterou claim of the tobacco company can also be made on the ground that the charge is extortionate. Who ever smelled a campaign cigar that was worth \$1.85 a billion?

fault?

weed of woe with alarm, is that Mr. HULL's

To our Missouri sister the Walnut Grove Tribune, health and good day! The editor and proprietor is Miss JUNIA E. HEATH whose fortunes are described by the West ern Publisher:

Four years ago Miss HEATH owned the Deffe Me.) Tribune and sold it to I. J. WALKER. Sh hen worked at the case on the Bethany (Mo.) Demo erst two years, but tiring of that manner of making a livelihood, she went to Walnut Grove one year ago and established the Tribuns, buying an old dilapidated office. She soon put it in ship-shape, and after adding new material was able to bring forth one of the newsies; and neatest sheets good level head, can win in competition with th sterner sex. In her newspaper work she is ably assisted by her sister, Miss ZELMA HEATH."

"It is perhaps needless to say," adds the Western Publisher slyly, "that the exchange of the Tribune is eagerly sought after by the bachelor editors of 'imperial Missouri.' Utterly needless. The picture, printed on the same page, of the Misses HEATH, is a sufficient and handsome witness

Nothing that appears in all the persistent tream of testimony and controversy in regard to the Congo Free State gives us any reason to modify the opinion expressed nearly a year ago:

"The truth is that there is being repeated in that land the history of the civilization of barbaric races by those of higher development. That proc-ess has usually, if not always, been attended by more or less flagrant instances of injustice an cruelty on the part of some of the advanced guard of the higher and civilized race."

Among all the charges and testimon; which have been advanced in the attack on the Belgian Government, there has vet been nothing to "stagger humanity" and common land turtle. I found the same situation arouse other lands either to interference or even to indignant protest. The charge of sporadic cruelty are admitted, but the Belgian Government in the Congo is in no way unique in that respect. Nor are the Belgian officials and the Belgian residents the only offenders. The charges of deliberate and preventable acts of inhumanity in New York at high profit. He has or of cruelty and corruption for which the ruling Power oan be held duly responsible have not as yet been clearly sustained.

Maids Marconed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindly settle dispute as to the use of the verb "to maroon. heading, first page, second column, of your lasue. of Sept. 2: "Girls Marooned Among Mice." Al dictionaries at our command give the word in con nection with a "desert island." "putting ashore as form of punishmeat." &c.; also, as used in the aouthern United States, "to take a hunting, fishing or other pleasure excursion." Rebecca and Rosic or other pleasure excursion. Reverous and Posice and Julia appear to be most exemplary young girls, working overtime in an umbrella factory at 42 White street. This would hardly seem to be any vertety of "pleasure excursion." Again, they were not "put ashore" as a punishment (though to the average woman the presence of mice would so constitute it), neither would it seem that the Island of Manhattan should be classed as a "desc

Dictionaries are dull fellows. "Marcon a figurative sense was properly applied the headline quoted. Margoning can be no objections to mainland marconing. Ar umbrella factory after business hours may be more desolate than the ultimate pole; and o feet like little mice, mice may be more ter rible than the anthropophagi.

The Quaker's Revenge.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. I noticed to-day that the time table of a railroad between New York and Philadelphia is arranged with thoughtful consideration of the characteristics of those communities. On the side giving "Trains for Philadelphia," is this notice:

Passengers may remain in cars until 7 A. M.

Passengers may rest undisturbed until 7 A. M. Does not this show that the Broadbrims are retallating on Pather Kulckerbocker's children? GERMANTOWN, Pa., Sept. 3.

PARKER ON THE SUPREME COURT Remarkable Expressions That Should In

terest the Constitution Club. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wonder if any one of the able and eminent lawyers pelonging to the Parker Constitution Club have noticed, in their perusal of the candidate's speech of acceptance, his attack on the Supreme Court of the United States? You remember he said:

The people have by the Constitution separated and distributed among the three departments of Government—the executive, legislative and judi-clai—certain powers; and it is the duty of those administering each department so to act as to proserve rather than destroy the potency of the coordinate branches of the Government, and thus secure the exercise of all the powers conferred by the people. " " It must be confessed that in the course of our history Executives have em-ployed powers not belonging to them; statutes have been passed that were expressly forbidden by the Constitution, and statutes have been set asde as un constitutional when it was difficult to point out the provisions said to be offended against in their enact-ment; all this has been done with a good purpose. no doubt, but in disregard, nevertheless, of the

Here is an intentional charge against the Presidents, Legislatures and the Supreme Court. Candidates may sometimes be excused for indiscriminate assaults upon th good faith of their adversaries, but what must the sticklers for the observance of the Consti tution who make up the membership of the club think of a candidate for the great office of President who thus attempts to under public confidence in the decisions of our highest court?

One would be glad to believe the remark ill considered, or absolutely thoughtless; but when it is recalled that Mr. Parker has been for years the presiding Judge of the court of greatest dignity in this State, and that the words occurred in a deliberately prepared speech accepting the nomination for the highest office in the land, not only must such belief he impossible, but the words

themselves must awaken apprehension. There can be no more serious attack upon our Government than one directed against our courts. Citizens have the right to have litigations disposed of by which they have confidence. Once let it be generally believed, therefore, that our judiciary lacks integrity or even wisdom, and the end of government by law is at hand; men will settle their own quarrels with the pistol or the bludgeon, political chaos will come. This is no new note: it has been sounded by statesmen and Judges of deepest thought and most revered memories throughout his tory. The conviction is almost compelled that no thoughtful lover of his country would ever be guilty of attempting to create that

It may be, however, that such was not Mr Parker's intention. He may be impres with the view of the Supreme Court taken by the Democratic national convention of 1896. You remember, he voted for Bryan twice, although repudiating the money plank of his party's platform. Being a man who puts country before party, he must have been in accord with some part of that platform or he would have rejected the candidate; and his speech would lead one to believe he indorsed his party's assault on the Supreme Court. Mr. Hill, however, denounced it as revolutionary. So, thank God! did the people. Do the members of the Constitution Club in-

But again perhaps Mr. Parker's deep studies of Jeffersonian principles may have impressed him, and like Jefferson he may look upon the court's exercise of the power to declare a law unconstitutional as a usur pation. In a letter to Judge Roane, dated Sept. 6, 1819, Mr. Jefferson said:

In denying the right they | the Supreme Court usurp in exclusively explaining the Constitution. I go further than you do. If I understand rightly your quotation from the Federalist of an opinion that The judiciary is the last resort in relation to the other departments of the Government, but not in relation to the rights of the parties to the compact under which the judiciary is derived." If this opinion be sound, then, indeed, is our Constitution a complete fela de se. For, intending to establish three departments, coordinate and independent that they might check and balance each other. it has given, according to this opinion, to one of them alone the right to prescribe rules for the government of the others, and to that one, too, which is unelected by and independent of the nation. The Constitution, on this hypothesis, is a mere thing of was in the hands of the fudiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please My construction of the Constitution very different from that you quote. It is that each department is truly independent of the others, and has an equal right to decide for itself what is the ning of the Constitution in the cases submitted

I have underscored the word "usurp show that Mr. Parker probably has read this letter and been convinced by its logic that the court really did usurp the power of ex said also in his speech of acceptance:

We must ever be on our guard against the dange of usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole people, whether the usurpation be by official representing one of the three great department of Government, or by a body of men acting withou a commission from the people.

Let me digress for the moment to ask what is meant by "usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole people." Th people, by the very Constitution about which Mr. Parker prates so glibly, have delegated their authority to the various branches of Government, except, indeed, the right authority to revolt. Does this language mean that citizens are justified in armed resistance to courts' decrees whenever a con siderable portion of them believe their rights or desires are trampled on? Or is it a mermeaningless but high sounding jumble o

What do the members of the club think i means?

To return to the possible source of Judge Parker's inspiration. Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. W. H. Torrance, dated June 11, The second question, whether the Judges are

invested with the exclusive authority to decide o the constitutionality of a law, has been heretofore a subject of consideration with me in the exercise a subject of consideration with me in the exercise of official duties. Certainly there is not a word in the Constitution which has given that power to them more than to the executive or legislative branches. Questions of property, of character and of crime, being ascribed to the Judges through a definite course of legal proceeding, laws involving such questions belong, of course, to them; and as they decide on them ultimately, and without appeal, they of course, decide for themselves. The consti-tutional validity of the law or laws prescribing executive action, and to be administered by that branch ultimately, and without appeal, the Execu-tive must decide for themselves; also, whether, under the Constitution, they are valid or not. So also as to laws governing the proceedings of the Legislature, that body must judge for itself the constitutionality of the law, and equally without appeal or control from its coordinate branches. And, in general, the branch which is to act uiti mately, and without appeal, on any law is the rightful expositor of the validity of the law, unontrolled by the opinions of the other coordinate

Are these "Jeffersonian" principles th principles of Mr. Parker? Does be believe in he doctrine of the Democratic convention of 1896? Or is he a dangerous alarmist who would convince the citizen that the Supreme Court is not to be trusted? One or the other of these questions must be answered Yes. Do the members of the Constitution Club believe they have adopted their name in good NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Some Labor Day Maxims

Strikes don't make the mare go.

Every day is Labor Day with the men who keep the world moving.

The Goddess of Liberty works in an open shop, The right to live and the right to labor are twins Organization is capitalization.

Organized labor should be organized common

Capital works twenty-four hours a day When labor is king the workingman too often

Brawn, to boom, must be mixed with brains. W. J. L.

MARCHAND AND KITCHENER. The Meeting at Pashoda Described by the French Omcer.

From the London Daily Mail. In the Figure of Aug. 26, Col. Marchand for the first time gives a detailed account of the incidents attending his meeting with Lord Kitchener at Fashods in the autumn of 1898. Some of the dervishes repulsed in an as sault upon the French post retired to Khartum, which they entered the same day as Lord Kitchener took the town, and were captured by his troops. These men informed the Sirdar of the presence of a European mission at Fashoda, and taking the letters "B. S. on the bullets lodged in the dervishes boats for Brussels, he believed that the white men were Belgians. As a matter of fact, hese letters signified the French arsenal

of Bourges. Some time after communication was established between the British and Cole (then Captain) Marchand's force, and at length a flotilla of ten steamers filled with Egyptian troops appeared before Fasheds, and a British officer (Lord Edward Cecil) anded and invited Col. Marchand to pay a visit to the General in command.

Proceeding to the Sirdar's steamer, Col. Marchand found him standing on the bridge, and after salutes had been exchanged Lord Kitchener came forward with outstretched hand and, begging him to be seated, congratulated him on his achievement. peaking slowly in French with a strong inglish accent," continues Col. Marchand,

'Major, I am the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, commanding in the name of his Highthe Khedive and of the Sublime Porte. have come to regain possession of the terri ory belonging to his Highness the Khedive. 'General,' I replied, 'I am Capt. Marchand

of the French Army. I have come here by order of the French Government. There is no English General here, Major. am Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. olely for his Highness the Khedive and the iominions. I have come to plant the Egyptian

'General, Egypt had abandoned these territories and renounced its sovereign rights over them. France never recognized this

"'What are your plans, Major?'
"'I am awaiting instructions from my Government, General. You do not wish to withdraw after your magnificent explorations?

"No, General. I am waiting for orders."
"'It is a long time since you had news from France.
A few months, General. My orders are to wait here.

"Major, I will place my boats at your disposal for you to return to Europe by the Nile. General, I thank you, but I cannot ac-

"Many events have happened since you Many events have happened since you started.

"Whatever may have happened, General, France, which is not accustomed to abandon her officers, will send me orders.

"I must plant his Highness the Khedive's flag at Fashods, Major.

"I am ready to hoist it myself, General, over the village.

"Over the fort, Major."

"That I cannot permit, General, for the flag of France flies there.

"And supposing my instructions direct me to hoist his Highness's flag over the fort?"

I should be bound to offer resistance, General.

General."

"Are you aware, Major, that this business may produce war between France and England?

"I bowed without reply," continues Col. Marchand. "Gen. Kitchener rose from his General Marchand. Gen. Kitchener rose from his seat. He had grown pale. I, too, got up from my seat. He cast a plance at his large from my seat. He cast a plance at his large flotilla, where the men were packed together to the number of at least two thousand. Then he turned toward our fort, above which At the end of this inspection the General

"At the end of this inspection the General raised his arm with a sweeping gesture above his vessels, then, letting his hand fall toward our fort, he said slowly:

"Supremacy, Major—"Military supremacy, General, can only be established by fighting."

"You are right, Major. But I must hoist the Khedive's flag. "You do not wish it on the fort?"

"It cannot be, General; plant it above the willage."

"It cannot be, General; plant it above the village.

"I think, Major, that our official interview is at an end now—"As you wish, General."

"Then, said he, suddenly returning to his most genial mood, 'let us have a whiskey and soda."

"So we drank a whiskey and soda together, Kitchener questioning me on my expedition, I interrogating him on his Omdurman victory.

tory.
"Some moments later I left for the fort,
Kitchener came and returned my visit. I
gave him champagne, and he told me news
of France." France."
At this interview Col. Marchand learned At the fall of the French Ministry, and with it M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister who ad despatched him on his mission. Lord itchener, and Lord Edward Cecil found some itchener.

Kitchener and Lord Edward Cecil found some difficulty in giving the details for which Col. Marchand eagerly inquired, and, confessing his inability to explain the Dreyfus case to a man who had never heard of it, the former promised to send some French papers. Then he had the Khedive's flag hoisted over the village, and returned with his troops to Khartum.

tum.

In a subsequent interview, Col. Marchand explains why he thought he had a good chance of successfully resisting the British force.

"It is true," he says, "that I had only 180 Sudanees riflemen and two guns, but we were covered by stone and clay walls over 16 feet thick, and lay in an inaccessible position. Those who attempted to land on the treacherous "sudd" which lined the bank," he adds, "would have been shot down by hundreds, and, as to the future, that was far more menacing for Lord Kitchener than for me. for me.

The Colonel declares that not only the Sudanese, but many Egyptian officers in Lord Kitchener's army, offered him their services, believing that his troops were the advance guard of a French force which was coming to liberate the country.

Question of Provincialism From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Senator of Missouri tells of the reply made

by a Kansas City man, who was visiting New York city, to a man somewhat disposed to patronize the Westerner. Sald the latter: We visited Missouri. It's a fine State, and I like

the people. There's only one fault in the inhabi-tants, and that is they are too provincial." At this the Missouri man became very angry. "Let me tell you one thing!" he shouted. "Missourians may be provincial in some things, but in one, at least, they're far less provincial then are the le of New York.

"Indeed?" queried the New Yorker, provokingly.
'And in what respect, pray?" "In this respect, sir," responded the Missourian. "No one in New York knows much about Missouri: but every one in Missouri knows all about New York."

American a Real Papal Chamberlain.

From the Tablet.

Mr. Francis MacNutt has this week been ap inted one of the six Camerieri di Cappa e Spada di numero in the Pontifical Court. It is the first time this honor has been conferred on an Ameri-can-indeed, until recent times all the Camerieri numero (a title which might, perhaps, be best translated as Active Chamberlain) were Italian, and Mr. MacNutt is the third non-Italian to be applointed. Several of the Archbishops of Amexpetitioned the Holy See to nominate Mr. Mac was graciously pleased to grant their wish. Apar the four great hereditary offices which belon to Roman families. Mr. MacNutt's new dignity is the highest to which a layman can aspire; it is a ife appointment, and requires constant residence

Missionaries Blamed for Drought.

From the London Daily News.
Mrs. H. T. Ford of the China Inland Missio-Tal Kang, writes:
"I told you in my last letter about the country people blaming us for keeping the rain off. They were boiling little paste figures (of us) in a great pot on a fire in the street, old women saying over it: "Flour from seven homes and water from eight! Firewood from nine bomes, boil the foreign devils

Throw them up, and all will die. "(The words rhyme in Chinese, and sound very fine.) It is cheerful for us, isn't it? But now the rain has come I expect there will be a respite. Infeed. I heard yesterday that we were to be killed

as them down, and 10,000 will die

"Yes," remarked the fair plaintiff. "a first hus-band is as useful as the first set of teeth--you've got to have them before you can get a second."

Smiling sweetly at the Judge, she went off with

THE SIZE OF LABOR'S ARMY.

The census of 1900 reports that 29,000,000 of the people of the United States are "engaged in gainful occupations." Upon that basis the number so engaged to-day is probably about 82,000,000. This includes proprietors and professional men as well as employees of all kinds. One-third of the number is represented by farmers and agricultural laborers, owners, renters and farm hands. Women and girls constitute

about 20 per cent. of the total number. It is impossible to draw any absolute line of demanuation between wage earners and wage payers, between those whose position would bring them within those groups to which labor unionism may look for recruits and adherents, and those whose position would either leave them outside of or opposed to such organization. But a general, although somewhat rough estimate, based upon submitted figures, would place the utmost possibility of all trade, labor, and wage or salary earning organization at not far from 18,000,000.

This would include all having a distinct trade, such as carpenters, machinists, printers, &c.; all mill hands and operators, telegraph and telephone operators; skilled and anskilled labor in all its forms; artisans, workingmen, clerks, and salesmen, errand boys and cash girls, railway employees, engineers and firemen, waiters and domesic servants. It would leave out farmers and farm hands, virtually impossible of definite organization; professional men; bankers, merchants, and other proprietors; the military and naval forces, and the marines; policemen, firemen, and others whose duty to city, State, or nation prohibit the rendering of a higher allegiance to any organization of wage or salary earners.

Unionism itself is by no means harmonious. It is represented by different organizations whose general purposes are not notably divergent, but whose ideas of the way in which those purposes should be carried out are widely at variance. The American Federation of Labor claims an affiliated membership of about 2,000,000. This is by far the largest and most coherent association. The numerical strength of organizations which are not affiliated with this body is variously estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1.500.000. They include the railroad brotherhoods of engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen, and switchmen; the bricklayers and masons; the Brotherhood of Operative Plasterers: the Stone Cutters' Association and the Stone Masons' International Union: the Western Federation of Miners; the remnants of the Knights of Labor: sundry groups of so-called Socialists, of which the once distinguished Mr. Debs is now the leader and exponent, and various other

Assuming that all forms of organized trade and labor now represent a total membership of some 3,500,000 as a maximum, there would appear to remain some 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 potential members of such associations. If these could all be brought into harmonious cooperation upon distinct issues, their power to fix wages, to prescribe hours of labor, or to adjust any other condition affecting wage earners, is not open to doubt. But any such unification is out of the question. Even in its present state, unionism is divided against itself, and millions of wage earners are epposed to any form of association whatever.

The actual number of potential members of a central body who would obey the mandates of an individual leader or of a central governing committee it is impossible to estimate. The view of possible members is largely individual upon many of the points involved. It is even certain that an order from the officials of the Federation of Labor for a strike of all its 2,000,000 affiliated mempers throughout the country would encounter refusal from a large percentage and lead to the destruction of the organization. A great movement participated in by millions of wage and salary earners is one of the least probable of human possibilities.

THE SO-CALLED IRISH VOTE. Why One Old Democratic and Cathelie Journal Turns New to Boosevelt.

From the Sunday Democrat of yesterda To-day Democrats are confronted with the duty of choosing between a Presidential nominee whose selection was as clearly "underwritten" in advance of the St. Louis convention as was any commercial syndicate and Theodore Roosevelt, the spontaneous nominee of a militant and victorious party.

Shall voters, assigned to the Democratic party by the evils of proscription and intolerance, sustain the President who has brought peace with honor to the Filipinos and has once and forever, with a hand of iron and a heel of steel, crushed Know Nothingism from public life in the United States by the appointment to high official position representative Irishmen and Catholics as

John T. McDonough, William Byrne, Edward J. Sullivan, Joseph Murray and Dominick Murphy?

Shall the voters agree to exchange the pro-American and anti-English policy of Theodore Roosevelt for the pro-English and anti-American policies represented in the nomination of Alton B. Parker?

Shall Theodore Roosevelt, albeit a Republican, the champion of the most courageous foreign policy known in the history of the United States, be opposed in favor of an amiable candidate, nominally a Democrat, but politically a skulker, who represents pusillanimity and surrender?

The answer to these questions is clear for Democrats who put principle above temporary profit, patriotism above partisanship, and duty above regularity—Vote for Theodore Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt will be elected President in November. Of that fact we entertain neither doubt nor question. He deserves to be elected, and Irish-American Democratic votes by the thousand will be cast for him on the issues we have outlined, East and West, North and South, but nowhere in such large and surprising numbers as in the Empire State of New York.

The Pope's Eliterate Sisters.

From the Pall Mall Gasette.

The three sisters of the Pope have shown themselves in Rome particularly open to foreign visitors, the quaint Italian and different way of looking the quaint Italian and different way or looking at things of the latter causing the good lades infinite amusement. Among these acquaintances were two ladies, who went to them about twice a week. One was an autograph fiend, and one day appeared with a gorgeous book and requested as a great favor that the three sisters should insectible their manner. inscribe their names. There was an awkward pause, the Signorine Sarto flushed and looked embarrassed, and then the eldest, with simple dirative, said: "We none of us know how to read," and added, with a note of bitterness in her voice. "I thought all the world knew that!" The automate found nothing to say, seeing which graph hunter found nothing to say, seeing which the Signorina Rosa, with great tact, said: "Dear Signora, I am sorry for your disappointment, but I will try to procure for you something much more

precious, the autograph of my brother, the Pope. Buried Treasure of a Pootball Ground From the London Daily Mail.
Detective Inspector Nicholis and three sergeants

have been digging for buried treasure in the Millwall football ground.

They were successful in finding 256 gold rings, four gold bracelets, nine brooches, ten gold chains, twenty-six gold studs, twenty-eight gold pins, twelve gold carriags, forty-two steeve links, three gold medals and other articles.

In another hole were fifteen gold watches, nine silver watches, nineteen silver medals, forty-one silver chains, three pendants and four silver match boxes, the whole being valued at £200.

The property was part of £500 or £600 worth of jewelry which Ernest Allen is charged with stealing

rom his former employer, Bernard Sperring.

From the Boston Globe
Long distance telephone connection has at last
neen made from Chicago, via Kansas City, Denver. Ogden and Butte, with Portland, Ore., and the only hing now to prevent a man in Boston from talking to a friend on the Pacific Coast is the fac present the electric current will carry the human voice clearly only about a thousand miles.